

RESEARCH

Study of sintering temperature on the structure of silicon carbide membrane

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Abstract Study of the microstructure of silicon carbide (SiC) membrane as a function of sintering temperature and the percentage amount of additive kaolin is the outcome of the experimental fabrications presented in this paper. The SEM micrographs are used to investigate the impact of above parameters on the porosity of membrane. The experimental results show that the rise in the temperature causes more sintering of powder particles, growing granules, augmentation of the number of pores and consequently increasing the total porosity of membrane. Using XRD analyses, it is found that SiC amorphous phase is highly sensitive to the temperature and its crystallization physically grows with temperature increase.

Keywords Ceramic membrane · Sintering temperature · Additive kaolin · Granules and porosity

Introduction

Different types of air treatment methods are used in industries, depending on; type of pollutants, economic factors and their impacts on environment.

The conventional air treatment systems include; precipitators, cyclones, wet scrubbers, fiber filters, ceramic filters and so on [1–4].

Ceramic filters are resistant against solvent and high temperatures [5]. These filters have good aerosol particle removal efficiency. Ceramic filters have a large use in industries particularly in the corrosive, high-temperature and high-pressure environment. These filters are recoverable. It is also possible to improve the filtration quality of these filters by ameliorating the holes and consequently the porosity of ceramic filters results in decreasing the pressure drop and increasing the separation efficiency [6–8]. These filters offer a unique method in the treatment of effluents in industries. The ceramic filters can also be used for gaseous separation, especially for isotope separations of an element in the nuclear industries [9, 10].

In this research, different samples of silicon carbide membranes were fabricated using sintering method. The 500–6,000 magnification micrographs; taken from the samples to study the microstructures, showed that by increasing the temperature we can gain larger holes, more outlet holes and consequently increase in porosity, reduction of pressure drop and hence we can achieve ceramic membranes with improved quality.

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Samples fabrication

In this study, the sintering method was used for fabrication of silicon carbide membrane. Silicon carbide powder and polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) are used, respectively, as a base and retentive. Kaolin was served as a sintering aid [11, 12].

Different samples were made by mixing the SiC powder together with the average particle size of 100 μm and kaolin of 8, 12, 16 and 20 %. Then, 2 % solution of polyvinyl



Table 1 Specifications of die block

	Height (mm)	Inner diameter (mm)	Outer diameter (mm)
Matrix	95	56	89
Small pines	13	0	55.5
Big punch	54	0	55.5

alcohol was used as glue in the crude membrane. To do this, the material is added to the SiC powder, which is homogeneously mixed with kaolin. For this purpose, an ingot mold of SPK steel was made along with two rods and a die block with specifications as per mentioned in Table 1.

To make the samples of crude membrane, firstly, the die walls, surfaces of punch and the die are greased with Stark Oil. Secondly, the homogeneous mixture is poured into the die. Then, 4 tons of pressure is gently applied on the die. After a few seconds, the pressure is slowly lowered and the crude membrane is removed from the die. It is to be noted that the pressure is slowly lowered to prevent incarnating the air mass among the particles, which causes some cracks on the samples.

In this way, some disk-shaped samples of silicon carbide with 56 mm diameter and 1.2 mm thickness and four types of membrane with the additive percentage of 8, 12, 16 and 20 were produced. From each sample, 4 items and 16 items altogether were made to perform different tests. The crude samples are then sintered in the oven at 1,400, 1,425, 1,450 and 1,475 °C with track temperature of 50 °C per minute for raising and lowering the temperature at the range of ambient temperature of 1,000 °C as well as with track temperature of 20 °C per minute at the ambient temperature range of above 1,000 °C. At first, the initial four samples including 8 % kaolin were sintered at 1,400–1,475 °C.

Samples with the additives of 12, 16 and 20 % were also processed in the same way. To sinter the samples, the period of placing them at the mentioned temperature is 24 h and it was observed that such samples have a macrostructure without any exterior deficiency and a good mechanical resistance. The microstructures of membranes were studied, using the electron microscope “SEM Phillips XL30”.

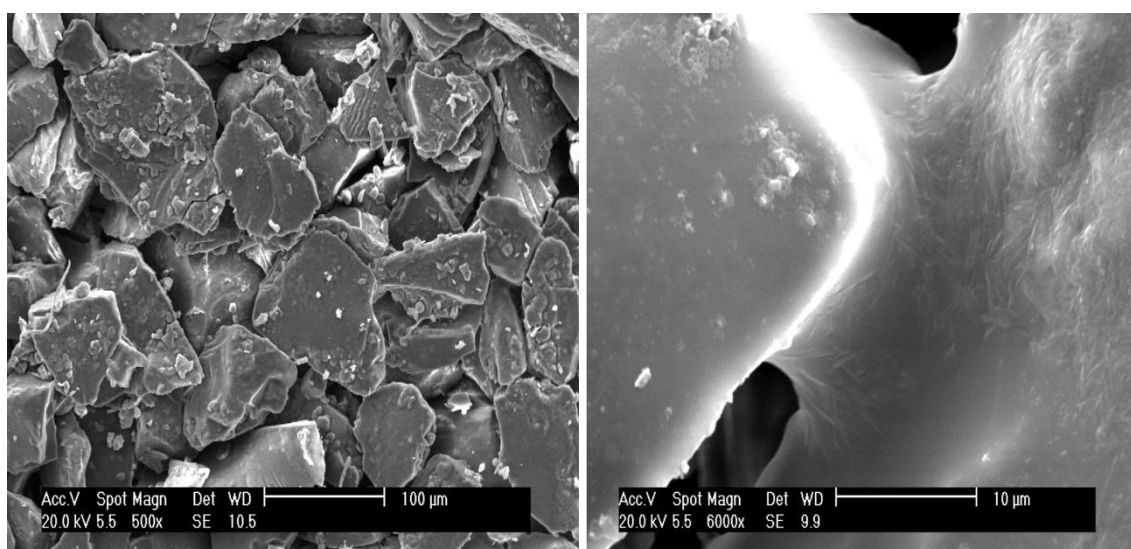
It is necessary to accentuate that the samples prepared by sintering method in this research have macrostructures without any exterior deficiency and possess a good mechanical resistance.

Results and observations

To investigate the microstructures of the samples, their 500 and 6,000 magnification micrographs were supplied.

Using the pictures with granules magnification size of 500 ratios, the distance between them and the porosity of the samples were studied. The pictures with the magnification ratio of 6,000 were supplied to study the influence of additives on the structure of ceramics. To study the microstructure of the samples, 64 micrographs were prepared. The study of the prepared samples shows that ceramics are formed from granules with dimensions of 50–100 µm. For instance, in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, the micrographs associated with 8 % sintered samples at temperatures of 1,400, 1,425, 1,450 and 1,475 °C are, respectively, depicted. These micrographs show that the temperature increase will cause; the particles sinter well, holes become larger, numbers of outlet holes increase and hence the porosity will also increase.

As it is depicted in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, all graphs of the prepared samples with magnification ratio of 500 are porous and larger masses (granules) are created due to joining

**Fig. 1** Micrograph of sample 1 with 500 and 6,000 magnifications

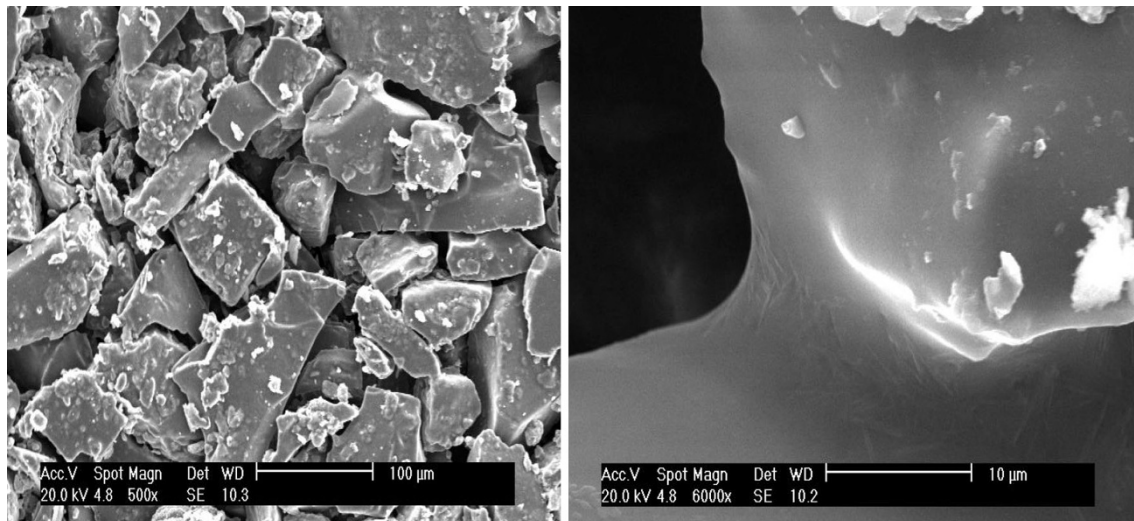


Fig. 2 Micrograph of sample 2 with 500 and 6,000 magnifications

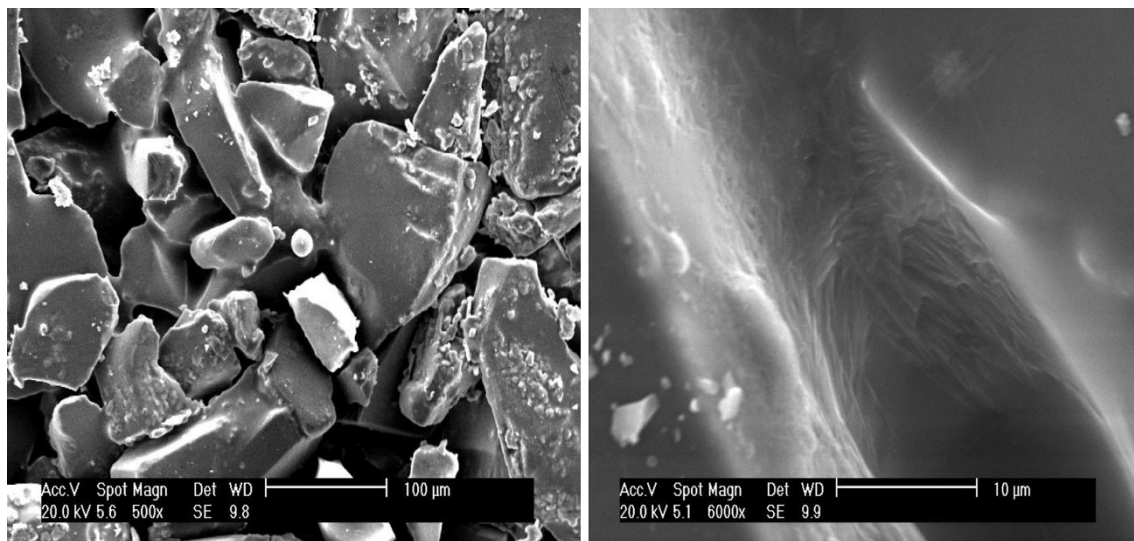


Fig. 3 Micrograph of sample 3 with 500 and 6,000 magnifications

of powder particles together. After sintering of the particles, more holes are observed and since the holes are smaller, the porosity decreases too. The study of pictures shows that the average size of granules and the holes are about 100 and 30 μm, respectively.

In figures with magnification ratio of 6,000, the filaments with dimensions of several microns are observed. These filaments indicate the formation of mullite phase in the samples. In fact, in the process of sintering, kaolin added to carbide silicone has turned into mullite and cristobalite phase. It is to be noticed that cristobalite is a form of SiO_2 and mullite is a form of SiO_2 and I_2O_3 .

In this research work, the rate of membrane porosity using the method of pressure drop measurement based on debit was investigated.

An inorganic membrane performance is remarkably dependent on its micron structure such as; the holes size, their size distribution, porosity and the number of outlet holes [13–16].

In this research, to ensure the effect of temperature on the ceramic membranes, their pressure drop was studied as a function of gas transmission debit [17]. For example, Fig. 5 shows the pressure drop charts (Δp) at debit (Q) for 8–20 % samples, which have sintered at 1,475 °C.

As shown in figures, all the charts are linear. Comparing the charts, one can conclude that pressure drop at the samples with SiC membrane is directly related to additive percentage rate and therefore the rate of samples porosity is inversely related to the percentage of additives.



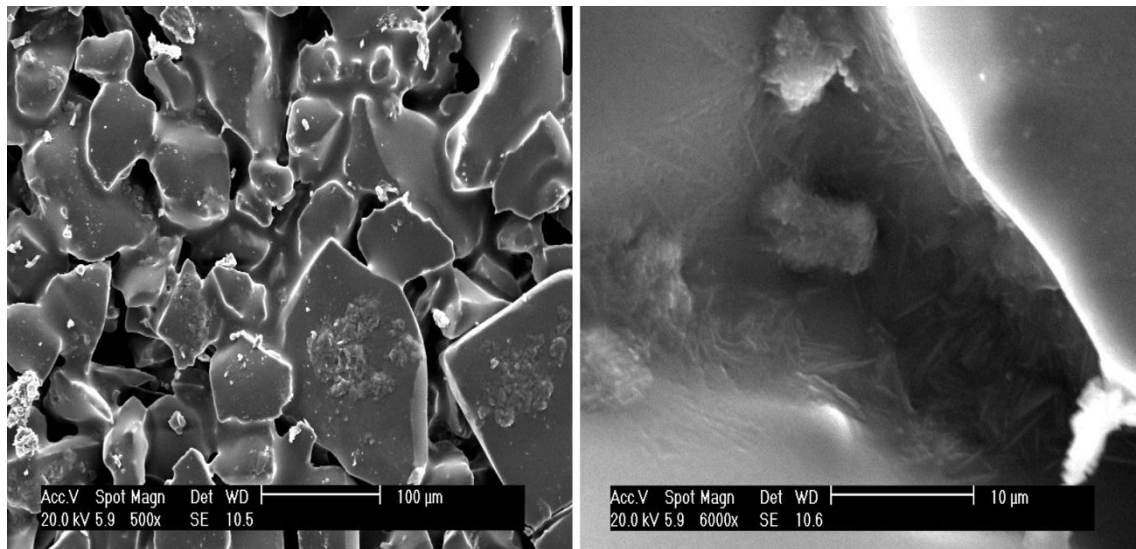


Fig. 4 Micrograph of sample 4 with 500 and 6,000 magnifications

Fig. 5 Flowcharts of pressure drop in Sintering at 1,475 °C

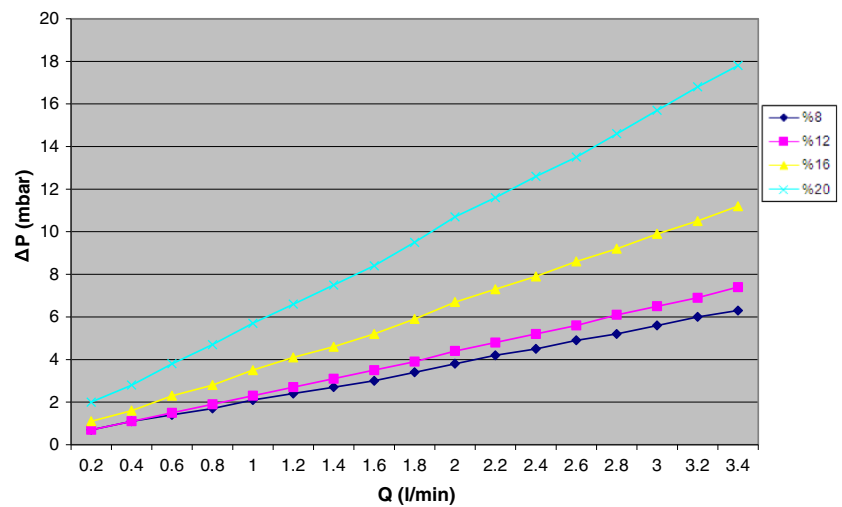
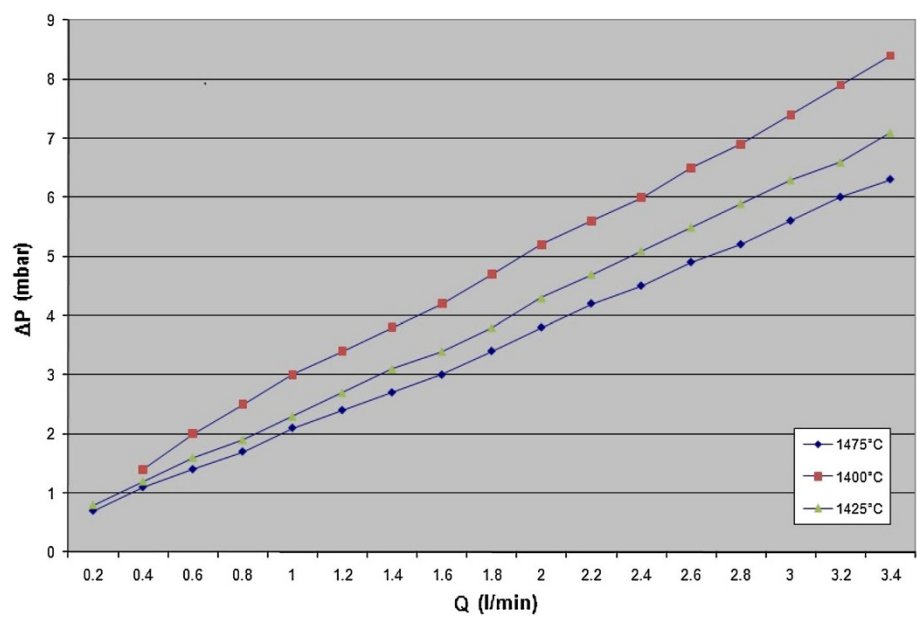


Fig. 6 Flowcharts of pressure drops for samples with 8 % additive



Debit charts at pressure drop for all the samples were investigated, considering the parameter of additive percentage remains constant and the temperature parameter being variable. For instance, Fig. 6 shows the pressure drop charts (Δp) at debit (Q) for 8 % samples, which have sintered at 1,400–1,475 °C.

Results of this study showed that in samples with specific additive percentage, pressure drop has a reverse relationship with the increase of sintering temperature. Hence, the porosity has a direct relationship with temperature increase. For instance, in 3 l/min debit, the pressure drop of ceramic membranes sintered at temperatures of 1,425 and 1,475 °C equals to 6.2 and 5.7 millibar, respectively.

Conclusion

Study of the sintering temperature effects on the structures of ceramic membranes indicates that at high temperatures, the form of granules and their sharp angles melt away. On the other hand, the numbers of outlet holes increase. The above changes cause the reduction of pressure drop and lead to quality improvements of ceramic membranes. In addition, the pressure drop of the sintered samples increases with increasing the amount of additives at original composition and the porosity decreases.

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